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### REMARKS

Claims 1-40 were pending and examined. The Examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. In particular, claim 13 recites the limitation "the hinge," but lacks sufficient antecedent basis for the recited limitation. The Examiner also rejected claims 1-10, 12-26, 28-38 and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Sternglass et al. (USPN 5,995,025). Finally, the Examiner rejected claims 11, 27, and 39 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Sternglass in view of Hagstrom et al. (USPN 4,496,200). In this response Applicant has canceled claim 25 and amended claims 1, 9, 13, and 29. Claims 1-24 and 26-40 are pending.

#### Claim rejection under 35 U.S.C. Section 112, Second Paragraph

The Examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in that it lacks sufficient antecedent basis for a particular recited limitation. The limitation at issue was "the hinge" recited in claim 13. In response to this rejection, Applicant has amended claim 13 as indicated above to properly address this rejection. Applicant believes that the amended claim is compliant with the requirements of Section 112 and respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection.

#### Claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(b) and Section 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 1-10m 13-26, 28-38, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Sternglass. The Examiner also rejected dependent claims 11, 27, and 39 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Sternglass in view of Hagstrom. In response to these rejections, Applicant has amended the independent claims (1, 13, and 29) as indicated above to recite explicitly that the keyboard generates a signal, based on the collapsed or extended state of the keyboard, that transitions the data processing system between a wake mode and a sleep mode. Support for this amendment is found in the specification in the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 22.

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Applicant respectfully submits that the cited references neither anticipate nor suggest a keyboard configured to generate a state signal for directing a data processing system to transition between power consumption modes in response to the extension state of the keyboard as recited in independent claims 1, 13, and 29 as amended herein. Sternglass discloses the generation of an electrical signal that may be utilized to detect the "closed state" of the keyboard to permit future inputs from the keyboard during the "closed state" to be ignored. Sternglass, however, neither teaches nor suggests the use of an electrical signal for directing the associated data processing system to transition between power consumption modes. Whereas the state signal of Sternglass results in the data processing system ignoring keypad inputs, independent claims 1, 13, and 29 recite the generation of a state signal for directing an associated data processing system not to ignore future key strokes, but rather, to expressly transition between a power consuming "wake mode" and a power saving "sleep mode" based upon the extension state of the keyboard. This limitation beneficially activates reduced power consumption during times when, based upon the collapsed state of the keyboard, it is reasonable to assume that the system is not in active use.

Supporting the Section 102(b) claim rejection, the Examiner cites the entire Detailed Description and accompanying drawings of Sternglass as disclosing a keyboard configured to transmit a state signal for directing a data processing system to transition between a wake mode and a sleep mode in response to the extension state of the keyboard. Applicant has been unable to discover the specific portion of the reference that discloses this feature. While Sternglass does disclose an "additional electrical signal," this signal is specifically disclosed as being used to enable the main circuit board to ignore the inputs from any compressed key switches. Sternglass at column 14, lines 36-41. In contrast, Applicant's state signal transitions the data processing system between sleep and wake modes. The ability to instantly transition between sleep and wakes modes is a highly desirable feature. Conventional data processing systems do not provide a mechanism for entering sleep mode in response to a changed position of the keyboard. In Sternglass, for example, simply ignoring keyboard inputs when the keyboard is collapsed or folded does not transition the system to a sleep mode until some specified duration of time has passed. Thus, Sternglass neither teaches nor suggests controlling the power state of the associated data processing system based on the extension state of the folding keyboard. In sharp

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contrast, independent claims 1, 13, and 29 as amended herein now recite explicitly that the generated state signal transitions the associated data processing system between a power consuming "wake mode" and a power saving "sleep mode" based on the extension state of the keyboard.

Because the cited reference fails to disclose directing the power consumption of a data processing system based on the extension state of the folding keyboard, the limitations of amended independent claims 1, 13, and 29 are neither anticipated nor suggested by the cited reference. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the prior art rejection of independent claims 1, 13, and 29. Further and in accordance with *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and TMEP § 2143.03, if the prior art rejection of independent claims 1, 13, and 19 is withdrawn, then all claims depending therefrom are non-obvious as well. Accordingly, Applicant also respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the prior art rejection of dependent claims 2-12, 14-24, 26-28, and 30-40.

In summary, the basic device taught by Sternglass neither discloses nor suggests directing an associated data processing system to transition between power consumption states based on the extension state of an associated folding keyboard. Sternglass does not motivate one to incorporate the generation of state signals for directing an associated data processing system to transition between power consumption modes. On the contrary, Sternglass is directed towards directing the associated data processing system to ignore further inputs from the device. These limitations of the claimed invention relating to directing a data processing device to transition between power consumption states based on the extension state of an associated folding keyboard, clearly distinguish the claimed invention from the invention depicted in Sternglass.

In addition to the foregoing, Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's anticipation rejection for dependent claims 4, 16, 17, and 32 because the cited reference fails to teach or suggest the additional limitation of these particular claims. Dependent claims 4, 16, 17, and 32 each relate to the inclusion of a palm rest as an element of the claimed device. Specifically, dependent claim 4 recites: "The keyboard of claim 1 wherein one of the keyboard sections includes a palm rest."; dependent claim 16 recites: "The input device of claim 13 further comprising: a palm rest attached to the keyboard."; dependent claim 17 recites: "The input device of claim 16 wherein

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the first portion of the keyboard includes the palm rest."; and dependent claim 32 recites: "The keyboard of claim 29 wherein one of the keyboard sections includes a palm rest."

The plain interpretation of this claim language is that a palm rest is an integral part of the claimed device. Applicant respectfully notes that it cannot locate a reference or suggestion to a palm rest in Sternglass. Sternglass does not anticipate or suggest a palm rest as an integral element of the device. Thus, a device with a palm rest as an element is inconsistent with the teaching of Sternglass. Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of dependent claims 4, 16, 17, and 32.

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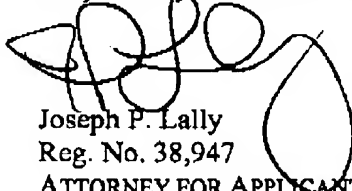
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### CONCLUSION

In the present response, Applicant has responded to the Examiner's rejection of pending claims 1-40 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b), 103(a), and 112, second paragraph. Accordingly, Applicant believes that this response constitutes a complete response to each of the issues raised in the Office Action. In light of the amendments made herein and the accompanying remarks, Applicant believes that pending claims 1-24 and 26-40 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejections, allow the pending claims, and advance the application to issue. If the Examiner has any questions, comments, or suggestions, the undersigned attorney would welcome and encourage a telephone conference at 512.428.9872.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of Raman Dewan,



Joseph P. Lally  
Reg. No. 38,947

ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT(S)

DEWAN & LALLY, L.L.P.  
P.O. Box 684749  
Austin, Texas 78768-4749  
512.428.9870  
512.428.9871 (FAX)

JPL/mm